

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

A N D

W E E K L Y A D V E R T I S E R.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1780.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

From LLOYD'S EVENING POST.
L O N D O N, May 17.

The following Letter and Address were received on Thursday last, and on Friday the Address was presented by the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GERMAINE, Secretary to the American Department, and most graciously received by his Majesty.

New-York, December 22, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,
As President of the Board of Loyal Refugees from the several revolted Colonies of America, New-York excepted, now within the British lines, I am directed to request the favour of you, in their behalf, to solicit of my Lord George Germaine, the honour of his Lordship's patronage and care of the inclosed Address to our most gracious Sovereign, and that his Lordship will be so good as to pass it properly to the Throne.

Highly sensible of the firm and spirited support that his Lordship, as Minister for the American Department, has been pleased to give to every proposition for the relief and protection of his Majesty's colonial suffering subjects, the Board beg you will express to his Lordship their warm acknowledgments for his attention to their interests; and that his Lordship's very generous and truly patriotic conduct will be ever remembered, felt by them with the most grateful sensibility.

The Board also direct me to say, for his Lordship's information, that, notwithstanding the ignorant or wilful misrepresentations to the contrary, from their own particular knowledge of the real state of the country, the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the British constitution still remains firm and unabated among many thousands within the rebels power.

In duty to his Majesty—from a regard to Government, and that the national Councils may not be longer misled, the Board direct me further to add, that could the natural force of all, or indeed any of his Majesty's Colonies, be properly collected to one point, in a way most agreeable to the people, or of those among them having influence and possessing their good opinion, could they be substantially supported by his Majesty's troops while embodying under their own leaders; were their confidence to be raised by certain assurances of protection, were a sacred regard paid to the persons and property of the loyal subject (heretofore too little attended to, and in many instances shamefully violated) and civil government established upon constitutional principles, the moment any favourable opportunity opened for that purpose, they are bold to affirm, that, in the Colonies without exception, there might be found a number of loyal active subjects, who by disarming the disaffected, intimidating the wavering, and driving out the violent, would be more than sufficient to suppress the wanton and languishing rebellion; and in a little time restore the whole Continent of America to the former mild and just authority of his Majesty and the Parent State.

The Board are happy also to express as their sincere opinion, that from the present internal calamities existing among the rebels, as well as those impending and inevitable from the utter ruin of their currency, the alarming apprehensions of scarcity, and many other very important distresses incident to their present situation, there is the happiest prospect, if wisely improved, of suddenly dissolving the rebellious union. They therefore trust, and hope, that neither the exertions of Government, nor those of its faithful servants, will be lessened, or wanting to complete so desirable an event. But that, on the contrary, every fair opportunity may be afforded to his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, as well those now suffering within the British lines, as those without, of testifying their undiminished respect and zeal for the person and service of their beloved Sovereign, their wishes for a reunion with the Parent State, and the sacred regard and veneration they entertain for the constitution and authority of Great-Britain, which it is their utmost ambition to express by their actions.

These, Gentlemen, are sentiments, that, as founded in truth, the Board wish to have conveyed to My Lord George Germaine, if, in your opinion, the freedom with which they are spoken may not be deemed disrespectful. Should this be apprehended, they then wish them not to be intruded. The Board, therefore, with the highest regard for your characters and judgment, submit the whole to your discretion, relying however upon your politeness, and obliging attention to execute the substantial part of their wishes, in handing forward the Address to the King, as directed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient, and most humble servant,
DAN. COXE, President.
To Sir WILLIAM PEPPERIL, Bart.
and JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq;

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,
The humble Address of the Loyal Refugees from your Majesty's revolted Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, now within the British lines at New-York.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,
"YOUR faithful and dutiful American Subjects, who, to avoid the resentment and persecution of the Rebels, have been compelled to take refuge under the protection of your Majesty's troops, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty, with the strongest assurances of their inviolate attachment to your most sacred Person and Government.

"The happiness we have ever enjoyed under the mild and parental authority of your Majesty, and the prosperity derived from our Constitutional dependence upon the Government of Great-Britain, have fixed in our minds, in the most indelible characters, the warmest principles of gratitude and affection, and excited in us a just resentment at those men, who under false but specious pretences, have had the art to delude so many of their fellow-subjects, and who, to effect their own wicked and ambitious purposes, have not scrupled to overwhelm this once happy and flourishing country with misery and ruin.

"Convinced that our interest, as well as our duty, requires our utmost exertions to procure a restoration of your Majesty's Government throughout America, we shall press to give every assistance in our power to accomplish that most desirable event. And although the very great efforts of your Majesty and the Parliament, which, with due gratitude, we acknowledge, have not hitherto had the success that in human probability was to have been expected, yet we trust that the period is fast approaching when the insatiation will cease, and the deluded people of this Continent will, with joy, recognize your Majesty's just authority, and sue for reconciliation with the Parent State.

"It is with the utmost surprise, and the deepest concern, that we find some persons have so far mistaken the characters of your American Subjects, as to conceive that the people in general are disaffected to your Majesty's Government; and, therefore, think ourselves indispensably called upon to assure your Majesty, that very many of your faithful Subjects in America, rather than violate their duty, have abandoned their estates, and cheerfully submitted to all the miseries of penury and exile; that others, for being actively instrumental in supporting your Majesty's Government, after long confinement in dungeons and in chains, have suffered death by the hands of the Executioner; and although the dread of the sanguinary laws which have been enacted, and are daily multiplied, by the tyrannical American rulers, procures, in many instances, a reluctant acquiescence under their usurped authority, yet we can with truth assure your Majesty, that whatever proper measures can be adopted, to call forth the strength of your loyal American subjects, they will contribute an aid which will give so decisive a superiority to the British cause, as will speedily restore your Majesty's Government, with peace and liberty to this distracted country."

"We most fervently pray that your Majesty, enjoying every possible felicity in this life, may long reign in the hearts and affections of all your Subjects, and that every part of your extended Empire may never cease to be governed by your posterity."

Signed by order and appointment of the Board chosen to represent the American Refugees.

New-York, Dec. 23, 1779.

Abington, July 31, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have any demands against the estate of William Watkins, late of Abington township, deceased (wherein Elizabeth Watkins became administratrix) and all those that are indebted to said estate, by bond, book or otherwise; and likewise all those who have any demands against, or are indebted to the late partnership of said Watkins and John Phipps, that they are earnestly requested to meet the subscribers at the house of Elijah Tomlinson, in Jenkintown, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th days of August next, in order that the said accounts may be properly settled and adjusted. And all persons that are indebted, or have any demands against the late partnership of Elizabeth Watkins and John Phipps, are also requested to attend at the times and place aforesaid, in order to settle all the accounts of said partnership, as it is now dissolved. The books and accounts will be left in the hands of Mr. George Fisher, near Jenkintown, where it may be convenient for some to call and settle their accounts before the time abovementioned. Due attendance will be given at the times and place aforesaid, for the settlement of the above concerns, by STEPHEN BURROWES and JOHN PHIPPS.

WAS taken up on the 22d of June last, a Bay HORSE, with a star on his forehead, and a snip, several saddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost said horse, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert township, Lancaster county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again.

GOOD PASTURE for Horses and Horned Cattle, on the State-Island, formerly called Province-Island. Enquire of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the Black Horse, in Market-street, or JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Island.
July 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
A LOT of GROUND, on Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-street, with or without a LOT of the same width, opposite to it, on the south side of Minor-street, 86 feet deep; to be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser.

A small Bank Lot and House, on Front and Water-streets, between Market and Chestnut-streets.
A Plantation in North-Wales township, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Lortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable stream of water.

Two thousand acres of Land, in Suffex county, New-Jersey, on Pequess-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia.
August 1, 1780.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Use; VINEGAR by the Cask, and DRAFT BEER as usual,
TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,
Who gives the highest Price for empty BOTTLES. #5w.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Castle County, TWO MARES; one of them brown, about 13 years old, a natural trotter, no brand, has a white spot under the saddle on the off side, and has a remarkable straight rump; the other grey, about three years old, has never been docked, near 14 hands high. Whoever takes up and secures said mares, so as the owner may get them again, shall have TEN POUNDS, hard money, reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, and TEN POUNDS more for securing the thief, if stolen, paid, on conviction, by
JOHN WATT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, shod before, and has a fore back. The owner is desir'd to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
June 28, 1780. JAMES GORDON.

TO BE SOLD,
A STOUT able bodied HORSE, 5 years old last May, suitable for riding or draught; he is not sold for any fault, but for want of employ, as the subscriber has lately removed to Philadelphia. The horse may be seen on Sellers's farm, in Upper Darby, Chester county, and the terms known, by applying at the said place, or to the subscriber, in Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.
DAVID SELLERS.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of last month, the Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, and Fulling-Mill, late the property of Colonel Isaac Perkins of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reason to suspect the said mills were maliciously set on fire by some abandoned persons:—For the discovery of, and bringing to condign punishment, the perpetrators of such an atrocious crime,—I do hereby promise a PARDON to any person concerned in burning or setting fire to the said mills (provided he or she be not the principal) who shall first make discovery to a Magistrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the said crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.
By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Sec'y.

GOD SAVE the STATE.
Five Thousand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the subscriber to any person (the principal concerned excepted) that shall first discover to a Magistrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or setting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of last month, so that he, she or they be prosecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.
N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build said Mills.
July 8, 1780. I. P.

M A D R I D, April 23.

ADMIRAL Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ships from going thither, but the operations from our camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cause of this delay, but all sensible persons are persuaded the Court has good reasons for it.

Hague, April 9. It is said that the cities of Dantzick, Lubek, Bremen, Hamburg, &c. will adopt, as well as the greatest part of the northern powers, the plan of neutrality, and that if England persists in stopping and visiting neutral ships, Denmark is resolved not to suffer English vessels to enter the Sound.

Amsterdam, May 9. We have accounts from Stockholm, that the Danish Charge d' Affaires has given notice to the Ministry, that his Court had not only agreed to the proposal of the Empress of Russia, to join the rest of the neutral powers in an armed neutrality by sea, but that Minister, at the same time, in the name of his master, invited his Swedish Majesty to agree to the same. These letters add, that the Court of Sweden had not yet given any final answer to the above-mentioned proposal, but that it was pretty certain that that Court was determined to protect their flag and the trade of their subjects.

Hague, May 11. We have accounts from London, that Count Welden had a conference with Lord Stormont on the 6th of this month, when he delivered him a memorial, conformable to the resolutions of their High Mightinesses of the 25th of last month. After Lord Stormont had read this memorial he said, he should deliver it to the King his master, and wait his orders, but that he could declare, that his Majesty not only approved of what Commodore Fielding had done, but also of the manner in which he did it. In England it was thought that Commodore Fielding had behaved entirely agreeable to treaty, and that Count Byland had gone beyond it. Such an answer gave rise to a warm altercation between Count Welden and Lord Stormont, in which each defended his own country; and in answer to that part where their High Mightinesses require that all the ships detained should be released without any further proceedings, Lord Stormont said, the King was not empowered to make any alteration in the sentence of the Court of Admiralty, but that the way of appeal was open to those concerned. In consequence of all this the two Ministers separated, as one may easily imagine, not very well pleased.

L O N D O N.

May 11. A letter from Paris says, the troops designed for the field are in motion, in number upwards of 100,000 with very formidable trains of artillery; that the number designed for the grand expedition will consist of about 60,000. Mons. Morbellais commands the whole at present, but M. D'Elzing will assume the command after embarkation.

On Saturday all his Majesty's ships at Spithead made the usual signals of mourning, on account of the death of Sir Charles Hardy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in public character at Paris, dated May 3, 1780.

"The English stocks have fallen two per cent. and they are expected to fall much more, on account of the confederation of the maritime powers, in support of reason, justice, and common sense, against the extravagancies of Great-Britain. Convinced at home—England falling off after America—and all the nations of Europe agreed in one plan against her; yet the government of England diminishing none of their pride, obstinacy, or other unfavourable passions."

May 12. Some pieces of brass cannon are now casting at Woolwich Warren, which are but little more than half the ordinary weight, yet are to carry large balls, and it is expected will do as much execution.

The spirit of buccannery, and thirst after plunder, which seems to have whetted by the success against Omoo, bid fair to endanger the safety even of Jamaica itself; for, by the last accounts from thence, we find the whole military on the island mad with the prospect of predatory excursions; one expedition had already reached Rattan, and another, much more extensive in its nature, was preparing under the Governor himself, and this, at the very moment when the Spaniards, besides a considerable naval force sent out some time ago from Spain, had six or eight ships of the line ready for sea at the Havannah; the French, too, as it appears from the Gazette account, had detached four or five ships of the line, and a large convoy under de la Motte Picquet, to Hispaniola, for the purpose of acting, in all probability, in conjunction with the Spaniards. Let any person recollect the actual state of Jamaica, given in Governor Dalling's letters to Sir Henry Clinton last year, and the trifling reinforcements he has since received, and determine whether such detachments in the present situation be warranted by prudence, or whether an attention to personal interest does not in this, as in many other instances, predominate, to the manifest danger and disadvantage of the public.

May 16. We are informed several of our Captains behaved very bravely in the late engagement in the West-Indies. Six or seven are mentioned, and two or three are said to be put under arrest; one by his own Lieut, and another by order of Admiral H. Parker, during the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 24.

"This morning Admiral Geary hoisted his flag on board the victualler at Spithead, being appointed to the command of the channel squadron, in the room of Sir Charles Hardy."

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, May 25, 1780.

Captain Uvedale, late Commander of his Majesty's ship Ajax, and Captain Bazely, of his Majesty's ship the Pegasus, arrived late last night with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Count de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Sandwich, off Fort-Royal-Bay, Martinique, April 16, 1780.

"Since acquainting their Lordships of my arrival at Barbados and St. Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his Majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line, and 8 frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of surprising the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by General Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear Admiral

Parker. They retired into Fort Royal Bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros-Islet Bay on the 27th of March.

"As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready, I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly on the 2d of April, proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort-Royal Bay, where, for two days, offered the enemy battle, the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port. I thought it most proper for his Majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper-bottomed ships to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice should they attempt to sail. With the other I anchored in Gros-Islet Bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort Royal Bay.

"In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th inst. when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort-Royal Bay, and the road of St. Pierre's, on the 16th we got sight of them about eight leagues to leeward of the Pearl Rock. A general chase to the North-west followed; and at five in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of 23 sail of the line, one fifty gun ship, three frigates, a lugger and cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates to keep between his Majesty's and the enemy's fleets, to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Captain Furgusson.

"The manœuvres the enemy made during the night, indicated a wish to avoid battle, which I was determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

"At day-light in the morning of the 17th, we saw the enemy distinctly beginning to form their line a-head: I made the signal for the line a-head at two cables length distance. At 45 minutes after six I gave notice by public signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force, which signal was answered by every ship in the fleet. At 7 A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the signal for the line of battle, at one cable's length a-funder only. At 30 minutes after eight, A. M. I made the signal for a line of battle abreast, each ship bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This signal was penetrated by them, who discovered my intention, wore, and formed a line of battle on the other tack. I immediately made the signal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle a-head: At nine A. M. made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

"The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

"The manœuvres made by his Majesty's fleet will appear to their Lordships by the minutes of the signals made before and during the action. At eleven, A. M. I made the signal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At 30 minutes past eleven A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 1st article of the additional fighting instructions. At 35 minutes past eleven A. M. I made the signal for battle. A few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and of course the Admiral's ship to be the example. A few minutes before one P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At one P. M. the Sandwich in the centre, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for a close action. The action in the centre continued till 15 minutes after four P. M. when Mons. Guichen, in the Couronne, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the Triumphant and Pendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and a half, bore away. The superiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to sustain so unequal a combat; though before attacked by them, she had beat three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral.

"At the conclusion of the battle the enemy might be said to be completely beat; but such was the distance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of several ships, particularly the Sandwich, who for 24 hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impossible to pursue them that night without the greatest disadvantage; however, every endeavour was used to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 30th we again got sight of the enemy's fleet, and for three successive days pursued them, but without effect, they using every endeavour possible to avoid a second action, and endeavoured to push for Fort Royal, Martinique. We cut them off; to prevent the risque of another action, they took shelter under Guadaloupe.

"As I found it was in vain to follow them with his Majesty's fleet, in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, where alone they could repair their shattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action, was to be off Fort-Royal before them, where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have dispatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every island, to give me notice of their approach.

"Admiral Parker acquaints me, that several ships of the enemy's van were greatly disabled, and forced to bear away; his own ship was damaged, and the mainmast in great danger.

"I cannot conclude without acquainting their Lordships, that the French Admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly supported during the whole action.

"Captain Uvedale, of his Majesty's ship Ajax, whose health would not permit him to remain in the country, and Capt. Bazely of the Pegasus, are charged with my dispatches, and will acquaint their Lordships with every particular they may wish to know."

B A L T I M O R E, August 1.

Captain Johnson, from Martinico, brings advice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 35 sail of the line, a number of frigates and cutters, with 110 sail of transports, having on board 18,000 land forces, sailed from Martinico on the first of July; touched at

Guadaloupe and Porto-Rico, where, having augmented their troops to 26,000 effective men, they proceeded to Jamaica; an attack on that island being now past all doubt. The 10th ultimo the above fleet and armament passed by the Island of St. Croix—That the British fleet under Admiral Rodney, were at St. Lucia—And that a British 74 gun ship, in the last engagement with M. Guichen, was so disabled, that after being towed into port, by a ship of the line and three frigates, sunk in fifteen fathom of water.

Captain Johnson was attacked, on Friday last, off the Capes, by a 16 gun brig, which he engaged, in close action, for near half an hour; but a 20 gun ship, and another brig of the enemy, bearing down upon him, he set all his sails, and narrowly escaped falling into their hands.

The Luzerne was also chased by the above vessels, and obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

Captain Johnson, on his passage from Martinico, captured the sloop Friendship Capt. Smith, from New York, bound to New-Providence; which prize arrived safe last evening.

The House of Delegates, of the State of Virginia, on the 6th instant, passed a resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate, to oblige the Members of the General Assembly, to give unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the cause of America.

His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has issued a Proclamation, of the 18th instant, laying an embargo on the exportation of all beef, pork, bic n, lard, wheat, indian corn, peas, or other grain, or flour or meal made of the same, to continue until the end of the next Session of Assembly.

C H A T H A M, August 2.

Within a few days past, upwards of 40 persons have been confined in Morris-Town goal for being concerned in passing counterfeit money.—By the exertions of the inhabitants, we hope a stop will soon be put to such a nefarious practice.

Last week one Steel, a horse thief, of Morris county, having some time since been taken, was under guard, when attempting to make his escape, received the reward due to his merit, by being shot through the body by the sentinel.

On Sunday last eight of the infamous refugees, five of whom pretended to be officers in the tyrant's service, were brought to the Commissary of Prisoners at Elizabeth-Town from Monmouth. When they were captured, they plead they came over with a flag, and produced their orders; but their frivolous pretensions would not answer their end, and they are sent to Philadelphia, to occupy a corner in the new goal until exchanged.

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that Ensign Moody, a refugee from Suffolk to the British army, and who was lately sent from New-York with a party of ruffians for the purpose of burning Suffolk goal, of taking or assassinating Governor Livingston and the persons who were active in apprehending the three spies lately executed, and of instilling our inhabitants in the service of the British tyrant, was lately captured himself by the vigorous exertions of Capt. Lawrence, of the New-York State levies, near the English Neighbourhood.—The instructions found upon Moody, in order to give the better colour to his private directions for instilling and assassinating, and to prevent his being treated as a spy from the military file, what he was to do, in case of his being taken prisoner, was the following terms:

"Head-Quarters, New-York, May 10, 1780.

"S I R,

"You are hereby directed and authorized to proceed without loss of time, with a small detachment, into the Jerseys, by the most convenient route, in order to carry off the person of Governor Livingston, or any other acting in public station, whom you may fall in with in the course of your march, or any person whom you may meet with, and whom it may be necessary to secure for your own security, and that of the party under your command.

"Should you succeed in taking Governor Livingston, you are to treat him according to his station, as far as lies in your power; nor are you, upon any account, to offer any violence to his person; you will use your endeavour to get possession of his papers, which you will take care of, and, upon your return, deliver at head-quarters.

By order of his Excel. Lieut. Gen. Kniphausen.

GEO. BECKWITH, Aid de Camp."

To Ensign Moody, 1st Battalion.

New-Jersey volunteers.

It is said that all Moody's party, except one, who attempted to swim the North river in his flight, and is supposed to be drowned, have been either captured or killed by the activity of our inhabitants; and as to the famous or infamous Ensign himself, the great taker of Governors and general goal deliverer of Suffolk, he is at present safely lodged at West-Point; and if he has justice done him, it is generally supposed, as our correspondent observes, that he will be hanged for a spy, for instilling our citizens in the British army, and coming with a party so small as nine, and with weapons concealed, either of which are, according to the present construction of all the nations of Europe, characteristic of a spy.

It is reported that another party was sent from Staten-Island last week for the express purpose of assassinating his Excellency our Governor. Ought not such bloody measures to be retaliated upon the enemy?

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

August 5, 1780.

T O B E S O L D,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-street, near Sixth-street, bounded westward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eastward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-street, and 90 feet deep. Also a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-street, and 130 feet on Green-street, opposite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewise a lot on Green-street, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second-streets. For terms apply to JAMES ASH, in Vine-street.

AN ADDRESS

From the Supreme Executive Council, to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN.

WHEN first we resolved to resist the tyrannical encroachments of Britain, and rather to meet her in the field as an enemy, than submit to her illegal domination, mankind beheld our determination with wonder and astonishment; and, however they acknowledged the justice of our cause, and greatness of our spirit, trembled for the event. Britain in the zenith of glory, mistress of the ocean, great in arms, and connected by friendship or alliance, with every nation in Europe. America, without a friend to consult, or Ally to give aid, unpractised in arms, and without funds or resources. The contest appeared unequal, that the long enjoyment of liberty, and the consideration that death had charms, when compared to slavery, would alone justify our proceedings. But commending ourselves to the Ruler of the Universe, and considering in the goodness of our cause, we pressed with the sword to arms, and braving danger and difficulty in the service of freedom, boldly deputed the disparity of strength, determining to maintain our cause, or fall in the conflict. The love of liberty, and equal government, inspired our resolutions, and to fall in so glorious a contest was worthy of freemen; but it rested with Him who directs the councils of mankind, fully to reward the generous effort. Our ambition would have been gratified with a redress of grievances, and the repeal of a few obnoxious Acts of Parliament; but he determined to raise us to glory and to empire, and from the humble dependants on a distant Island in the Atlantic, to give us rank among the nations. Under his conduct and direction, we have held the most strenuous efforts of the best discipline, well appointed and formidable armies, and humbled beyond the conceptions of mankind, and our own most sanguine expectations, the haughtiest and proudest nation in Europe. There now therefore, remains but one vigorous exertion, to put an eternal period to her insolence, her power, and her cruelty.

The time is come, when an honorable peace must be the most ardent wish to every friend to his people and mankind, and the war has been so conducted on the part of the enemy, as must satisfy the most obstinate of her adherents, that he who inclines to reside in America, must maintain her independence. But to obtain these much wished for objects, the States must first be cleared of the enemy. We have often been amused with the prospects of approaching peace. The commotions in Ireland, Committees in England, and favourable sentiments of European Powers, have been held up as omens prognosticating this happy event. But it ought to be engraven on the heart of every American, that the pride, the obstinacy and the vengeful disposition of the power we contend with, will never grant us a peace worth accepting, while she can maintain a single post in our country, or the shadow of an army amongst us. The lust of power, the hopes of division, the false information of the disaffected, and the rapacity of her armies, will induce her to reinforce, and tempt a continuation of the war. To oblige her to peace, we must sweep her armies off the continent, and even British fully cannot hope to replace them.

To men who in the cool moments of temperate deliberation pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honours, and who appealing to Heaven for the justice of their cause, the rectitude of their intentions, and the firmness of their resolutions, drew the sword in defence of their liberties, every attempt to animate to action may be deemed unavailing. But as no other period of the contest has furnished such cogent reasons for vigour and activity, nor could any combination of circumstances exhibit a more glorious prospect, we have been induced to address you on this interesting occasion.

Our enemies having long since relinquished the idea of conquest by arms, have converted a war of manly offence into one of mean distress and pitiful depredation, hoping to weary us out; and by that wicked industry for which fraud and art are often conspicuous, slow dissensions, and thereby encourage that momentary supineness, to which they owe the few successes they have to boast. It is their last resource; and perhaps the only instance in which their pride and ignorance have yielded to motives of discretion.

But it is also universally acknowledged that we are able by one common effort to crush the remaining force of the foe, terminate the war, and remain possessed of that Peace, Liberty and Safety, for which we have hitherto encountered such difficulties and so freely bled. Were this not the case, our great and generous Ally, inspired with the purest zeal for the common interests, affection to our cause, and respect for our virtue, has sent to our aid such a reinforcement as puts it entirely in our power. And Providence, by granting the enemy a late partial success, has so divided her force that it is impossible for the one to give aid to the other. If we mean not then to be wanting to ourselves, regardless of our Allies, and to renounce the favourable interposition of Heaven; if we mean not to furnish our unfeeling and haughty enemy with a barbarous triumph, let us by one heroic exertion, convince those cruel spoilers that we are able and determined to expel them from our country.

There is not an evil of which we complain, but is comprehended in the continuation of the war, and the longer it remains the more they will accumulate. Put a successful period to the one, and the other terminates of course. The credit of our money will instantly revive, taxes become moderate, commerce return to its proper channels, and avarice be forced to content itself with moderate gain; speculation and monopoly will cease forever, and foreigners of all ranks flock to our country, to enjoy the liberty for which we have so gallantly fought. Shall we forever complain of the distress of the times, and yet have it in our power to end them whenever we please? Shall we be thoroughly sensible of the designs of the enemy, and never take measures effectually to counteract and defeat them? If we wish peace, prosperity and happiness to return, nothing is wanting but to drive the foe from our country. The secret machinations of disaffection and treason will only cease with their expulsion. It rests therefore with ourselves whether we shall be the victors or the vanquished; whether we shall establish a great extensive and free empire, or whether we shall finally surrender at discretion to the treachery of Toryism, and the rapacity of Tyranny.

In conjunction with our Sister States we are called upon to join our accomplished General, and his virtuous and brave army, to co-operate with the forces of His Most Christian Majesty in the reduction of New-York. Can any thing equal the advantage and renown attending this glorious achievement? Who that has one spark of spirit or patriotism within him, could bear to have it recorded in history and transmitted to posterity, that Pennsylvania, whose exertions have equally declared her spirit and ability, after five years exhibiting the most unshaken firmness and unconquered resolution; after rescuing the Continent from apparent ruin, in the crisis of her fate, and after so eminently maintaining the weight of the war, and supporting by the credit and liberality of her citizens, the armies of the Union, shrunk back from the contest in the last moment of action, and tarnished the glory of years by the folly of an hour?

Besides the honour and advantage which will result to this in common with the other States, from a happy termination of the war; Pennsylvania has peculiar reason to exert herself with uncommon energy and effect. The immediate accession of wealth and inhabitants which she will acquire by the event, makes it highly her interest to push on the operations of the campaign with extraordinary vigour. And our affairs are so circumstanced, that every man in the State may be usefully employed, and enjoy the exquisite pleasure of relating to his offspring in the peaceful hour of domestic security the share he had in the contest; and how much his exertions contributed to the salvation of his country. The benevolent hand of all bountiful Heaven in a plentiful harvest, has furnished the means of supplying our armies for the campaign, and on that supply depends the success of their operations; every man therefore whether at home or in the field, has it equally in his power to assist in closing the war and stopping the further effusion of blood.

We entreat you to repress the spirit of discontent, and uncharitableness towards our rulers, or each other, ever remembering that our great strength lays in union, and that a state of war is always attended with many unavoidable calamities and distresses. You will also remember how difficult it is for those entrusted with the conduct of affairs, to regulate to advantage our internal police, or to call to account the public defaulters, while their whole time is employed in furnishing the means of resisting the attacks, or stopping the progress of the common enemy. In vain shall we bewail the distresses of the times, and the laying waste our country; unjustly shall we arraign the conduct of our rulers, if we do not step forward with the most determined activity to support the present exertions of authority, crush the murmurs of obstinacy and discontent, and oblige every man, and even disaffection itself to contribute to the immediate relief of America. Placed at the head of government, and entrusted with the power of enforcing every salutary measure, we wish to be indebted to your feelings, as patriots rather than to any possible exertion of authority. We call upon you therefore, by every consideration which can animate men, enliven hope, or invigorate resolution, not to suffer the curse of another campaign to rest on America, so far as depends on you. The forces of our ally have crossed the ocean, and already taken the field in our favour, determining to share with us the danger and glory of terminating the war. The eyes of all Europe are upon us. The devastation of our frontiers, the cries of women and children flying in distress before inhuman Savages, and unoffending infants butchered in the presence of their captured parents point to the field. The ghosts of our fellow-citizens suffocated in prison-ships, and starved in the goal of New York, demand vengeance on the enemy, and Providence seems to declare its purpose, that where the crimes were committed, there the criminals should suffer, and appointed us to the honorable service.—Rouse then, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, at the call of your country! Set one more example worthy of Pennsylvania to your Sister States. View that Liberty, that darling Liberty, so which you so cheerfully flew to arms. Behold that peace, safety and independence you have so long sighed for. All are within your grasp and will be the reward of your vigorous exertions. Furnish in time the supplies to the army, follow with alacrity your Commanding Officer to the field, partake with him and your brethren in the neighbouring States in the glory of finishing the contest, and hasten the happy hour when agriculture shall flourish, commerce revive, peace be in your borders, and plenty in all your dwellings.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber,
August 7, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Edenton, North-Carolina, dated July 22.

"The enemy have retired from their post, and our General has occupied them. Our little army to the southward consists of 10,000 Regulars and Militia. We have an account from a gentleman who has just left Charleston, that the British officers and soldiers treat the inhabitants very ill, and especially those who were disaffected to the American cause.

"Our General Rutherford hearing of about 1000 Tories being embodied and well equipped, going to join the enemy, he immediately detached Col. Lock with about 400 Militia to reconnoitre them, when Col. Lock came in sight of them he found them feeding their horses, and a good deal off of their guard, the Col. seizing the favorable opportunity a battle immediately ensued. When our lines were twice broke but our men rallied again, and broke the enemy's lines which they could never form again, and fled into the woods as fast as possible, Col. Lock pursued them killed 70 on the field took 400 and upwards prisoners, and 700 horses with their baggage, all this was completed with about 20 of our men killed. I wish our arms may always prove as successful."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated March 2, 1780.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that our native country, Ireland, is become at length a free country, having the same liberty of trade both in our imports and exports as Britain. The Test Act repealed, and the abolition of Poynings Law at present in agitation, which we expect will not be withheld by England, as they are in such good humour at present with us, that they do not chuse to refuse anything asked by the Irish nation. All this has been gained by the firmness of our Parliament, backed by the spirit of sixty thousand independent volunteers, armed completely, accoutred and disciplined at their own expence. At our first sitting out in this way, almost all the great, the Court and the tools of it discomfited, and endeavoured to crush it, but the people having arms in their hands, and knowing their own importance, as well as the wants and distresses of their country, persisted, until at length a command in

the independent battalions was looked on as the highest honor by all the good and great of our country. In this town are four companies, about 250 men, in the county are upwards of 1500 men besides, which may give you some idea of our numbers, for several counties are before us in number. This city, however, has the honour of being the third in Ireland, which adopted the glorious institution. You may have some guests from whence we took the example, but all we want now is peace with America."

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

A CONSIDERABLE Requisition for the army, makes it indispensably necessary to call on the subscribers to the Loan, for an immediate payment of their third ten per cent.

August 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-east corner of Front and Pine-streets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogheads; salt in tierces; Muscovado sugar in hogheads and barrels; molasses in hogheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium. &c.

THE Proprietors of the real estate formerly belonging to Curtis Lewis, in Chester county, are hereby notified, that they are to meet at the house of George Graham, on the premises, on Saturday, the 19th of August inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, in order to consult on the propriety of selling, or otherwise disposing of said estate for the benefit of the company, and to consider such other matters respecting the same as may then be laid before them. It is expected that every person interested will be punctual in attending at the time and place aforesaid, as the sentiments of the Proprietors then present will be taken for those of the whole Company.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN BEATON, Clerk.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1780.

DESERTED from the second company of the 3d battalion of militia for the county of Chester, a certain JOHN WORKMAN, engaged as a volunteer for seven months for said company and battalion. Said Workman is by birth an Englishman, thin visaged, about 6 feet high, dark brown hair, large eye brows, black beard, dark complexion, straight built, and about 37 years of age. Whoever apprehends and delivers up said deserter to Col. Nicola, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS CHEYNEY, Sub Lieut. Chester county.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized to the use of this State: We, the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, consisting of the following messuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joseph Griswold.

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Pistorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford township, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oswald Eve, containing a good dwelling house, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One Tract of Land in Poplar Lane, Fourth-street, Northern Liberties, late Oswald Eve's, containing about 6 acres, with the ruins of a large Brick House thereon.

One Lot of Ground in Second-street, near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three story house thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one Tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling-house, &c. thereon.

All which will be sold at the Court-House in this city, the thirtieth day of August next: The sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money; the remainder to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the house of William M'Mullin, Esq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,

WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Agents P. C.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the 9th of July last, a likely bay HORSE and yearling COLT, the horse is branded. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

PHILIP JOHNSON.

Northampton, Bucks county, July 19, 1780.

I DO hereby give information, A COW broke into my plantation, About three days before this date, Her natural marks I will relate; Besides, I think she other cows doth corn, For she wears a stick across her horns; Besides she has a curly pate, Her face is white, her legs are strait; She is a stray mischievous beast, Eight years of age, I think, at least, If the right owner doth appear Before the last day of this year; Him prove his right, and charges pay, Then he may drive his cow away.

Apply to JOSEPH RICHARDSON, in the township aforesaid.

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are several servants to assist her. Any person understanding her business, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers heretofore.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Rofs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due course of Law been forfeited and seized to the use of this State.

WE the Subscribers, Agents for the said city, do hereby **GIVE NOTICE**, that the Estates of the said Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Rofs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, with in the said city, consisting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three story Brick Messuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, situate on the east side of Water-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry streets, containing in breadth on Water-street, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the south side thereof) and continuing that breadth 91 feet, then widening on the south side to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (opposite to the above described messuage and lot) wherein are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-street, and a Stable and Coach-House on Front-street, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north side thereof, and extending from Water-street to Front-street; also in tenure of the said Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 161. 10s. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of a large lot of ground at the north west corner of Second and High-streets, and payable from Richard Parker's estate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joseph Johnson's estate, and John Drinker; all late the estate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee simple.

No. 4. A three story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of High-street, between Front and Second streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three-foot wide Alley, on the east side thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimple.

No. 5. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-foot wide Alley on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-foot wide Alley on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baltham Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 60 Spanish silver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, issuing out of a lot on the south side of High-street near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spanish silver milled dollars and a half each, issuing out of two lots of ground, on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the estate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street and east side of Fifth street, containing in breadth (on Walnut-street) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weston.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street (adjoining the above described lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet; in tenure of the Widow Freeman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above described tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Fifth-street, adjoining the back ends of the above described three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the last above described Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one story frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennsylvania currency each, issuing out of two lots of ground on the west side of Second-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, one of them in tenure of David David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Isaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the estate of the said Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two story Frame Messuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north side of Mulberry-street, containing in breadth east and west 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and south 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the estate of the said William Austin.

No. 16. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the estate of the said Isaac Allen.

No. 17. A three story Brick Messuage, Bake-House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Front-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joiner; late the estate of the said George Knapper.

No. 18. A three story Brick Messuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north east side of Dock-street, between Third and Walnut-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, subject to a ground rent of six pounds per annum; late the estate of the said David Jones.

No. 19. A three story Brick Messuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-street to Dock-street, being on the north side 111 feet, and on the south-

side 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryas, Esq; late the estate of the said John Henderson.

No. 20. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the west side thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the estate of the said William Rofs; subject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two story Frame Carpenter's Workshop and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Pine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-street to Union-street, 160 feet, late the estate of the said William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Lombard-street between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-House, Stables and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, between Lombard and South-streets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-street, subject to a groundrent of 46 Spanish Pistoles per annum; also late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 24. A three story Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the south side of Sassafras-street, adjoining the house lately occupied by John Parrock; late the estate of the said John Parrock. Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-House in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of August next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money, and the remainder thereof within one month after sale, or on failure thereof, the premises in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL, } Agents.
ROBERT SMITH, }

WANTED on LOAN,

THE sum of SIXTY THOUSAND CONTINENTAL DOLLARS, for three months, for which a good premium will be given, and double security in goods deposited. Enquire of the Printers.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of July, 1780. An Apprentice Boy, named JOSEPH COLLINS (though he may call himself Morgan) about 14 years of age, well set, fair complexion, sandy hair, had several warts on the back of his hands, slow motioned, and has an awkward look: Had on when he went away, a homespun shirt, brown striped linen breeches, and an old hat. Whoever secures said Collins, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, or if brought home, Four Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MORGAN.

All Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, and all others not to harbour, conceal or detain him, at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Croswicks, four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226 acres, now in the tenure of William Willson.

Also a very valuable PLANTATION in the township of Waterford, eleven miles from Cooper's Ferry, quantity 440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pins. A view of the premises will give the best idea of the quality of the land, and of the improvements. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Burlington.

GEORGE BOWNE.

July 10, 1780.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at the Crooked Billet, Philadelphia county, on the 4th of this inst. July, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old. Also a bay MARE, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, supposed to have strayed from Philadelphia. The owners proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

BENJAMIN THOMAS.

DESERTED from my Quarters, at Mr. Jonathan Penrose's, in Front-street, Philadelphia, on the 14th inst. A certain JOHN WILLSON, a soldier in my regiment: He is better than six feet high, has black short hair, is somewhat lame, and is a native of Ireland. He had on when he went away, only a white blanket jacket and a pair of blue overalls, having left his uniform behind. At the same time, he stole one of my waggon Horses, a bright sorrel, about 14 hands high, switch tail, a bald face, and branded C A on the near shoulder. Whoever takes up and secures said deserter and horse, so that I may have them again, shall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES, or the value thereof at the current exchange.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
Colonel 5th P. Regiment.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, An Apprentice Lad, named JOHN HALL, proved to be on board the ship Jay, Captain Coarter, Commander. Whoever secures said apprentice, and returns him to his master, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by ISAAC FORSYTH.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, a Negro wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; she is about thirty four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine short linsley gown and petticoat almost new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heeled leather shoes, good shifts of brown homespun linen, and aprons of the same. It is supposed she will endeavour to get into the Jerseys, as she came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington; but it is suspected she is now lurking in this city, or concealed by some free negroes.

She also took with her, her female child named JANE, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a brown homespun frock; also a blue and white linsley frock.

Whoever will deliver the said wench and child to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward. JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 8th inst., from the subscriber, living in Coomb's Alley, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named Owen O Gublin, near 18 years of age, slender made, with straight black hair; had on, when he went away, a homespun shirt and trousers, round hat, half worn shoes and brass buckles. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home to his master, shall have the above reward, paid by JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others, are desired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-House at Philadelphia, from the 21st of August next until the 1st of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts of the State Treasurer, General Loan Office, Light-House, Duties of Slaves, Collectors of Excise, State-Island, County Commissioners and Treasurers: The above officers are hereby requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,

Committee of Accounts.

GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coach-maker,
FROM GERMANTOWN,

HAS erected a large and commodious SHOP in Fourth street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite the new Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all kinds of CARRIAGES, in the neatest and best manner.

Gentlemen, who choose to favour him with their orders from the neighbouring States, may depend on having particular attention paid.

He has for SALE, a neat second-hand SULKEY, and several other Carriages.

WANTED, JOURNEYMEN COACH-MAKERS, such as Body and Carriage-makers; and a good Wheeler will meet with encouragement.

July 25, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending the person or persons, who, on the night of the 24th of June last, broke into the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on the island of Tinicum, and stole the following ARTICLES, viz. Three table-cloths, two huckaback and one plain, five coarse shirts, pretty much worn, three pair of coarse trousers, much worn, two shifts, one almost new, the other a good deal worn, one old check apron, one white linen ditto, one flowered muslin ditto, marked H W, one holland ditto, one pair womens half sleeves, two pair linen mittens, two fine womens handkerchiefs, one linen under-petticoat, one blue and white striped linen short gown, one pair corded dimity breeches, one half-worn sheet, marked MT No. 13, one child's double short gown and petticoat, two breadths belonging to a suit of stamped home-made cotton and linen curtains, stamped with large blue stripes and flowers, and bordered with black check stripes. They also took from some of Major Lee's Light Dragoons, quartered in the house, one pair cloth and one pair linen breeches, two horsemens red cloaks, one pair shoe and knee buckles, and a stock buckle, all silver, one black silk stock, one pair shoes, one fustian jacket, and a pair of leather gloves. The above reward will be given for securing the goods, so that the owners may get them again, and the thieves secured in any goal where they may be prosecuted to conviction, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods only, or in proportion for any part, paid by July 21, 1780. JOHN TAYLOR.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the fourth-east corner of Second and Market-streets, has for Sale,

A FEW Pieces of second cloths, black serge denims, cambricks, lawns, book and other muslins of the finest qualities, India dimities, perians, Scots and coloured threads, superfine white casimer, womens stuff shoes by trunk or dozen, &c. &c. Also a few casks of vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to sell on commission.

Warminster township, Bucks county, July 20.

THIS is to forewarn all persons against taking any Assignment on a NOTE from GEORGE SNEELING against me, bearing date, June the 21d, 1780, for the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds; as the same is a fraud, I do refuse payment, without compelled by law.

JOSEPH HART.